

# Woodlot Licence W1969 Plan #1

WE WAI KAI FIRST NATION  
Cape Mudge Band  
Cape Mudge Forestry Ltd.  
Quadra Island

November 24, 2006

Prepared For:  
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## DISCLAIMER

- Recognizing the special nature of management on a woodlot licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence Number W1969 and advises that:
  - the decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder, and involved no detailed oversight or advice from the prescribing registered professional forester. This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding and information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a Default Performance Requirement, meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences;
  - the undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regard to items such as alternative performance requirements, applicable results and strategies and other required measures that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the WLPPR.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

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Seal:

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PLAN AREA.....	1
1.2	GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES.....	1
1.3	AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED.....	2
1.4	AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED.....	2
1.4.1	<i>Riparian Management Zones (RMZ)</i> .....	2
1.4.2	<i>Visual Constraints for Partial Retention (PR)</i> .....	3
1.4.3	<i>Granite Bay Regional Park</i> .....	3
1.5	PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.....	4
1.5.1	<i>Western Red Cedar Trees</i> .....	4
1.5.2	<i>Traditionally Used Plants</i> .....	4
1.5.3	<i>Foreshore and Tidal Marine Resources</i> .....	4
1.5.4	<i>Foreshore and Tidal Cultural Resources</i> .....	4
1.6	WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY.....	5
1.6.1	<i>INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES</i> .....	7
1.6.2	<i>WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS</i> .....	8
1.7	MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS.....	9
1.8	MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS.....	10
1.9	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	10
1.9.1	<i>STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS</i> .....	10
1.9.2	<i>SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS</i> .....	10
1.9.3	<i>PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES</i> .....	10
1.9.4	<i>USE OF SEED</i> .....	10
1.9.5	<i>STOCKING STANDARDS</i> .....	11
1.9.6	<i>WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS</i> .....	11
1.9.7	<i>WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS</i> .....	11
1.9.8	<i>WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS</i> .....	11
1.9.9	<i>RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE</i> .....	11
1.9.10	<i>RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE</i> .....	11
1.9.11	<i>WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION</i> .....	11
1.9.12	<i>COARSE WOODY DEBRIS</i> .....	12
1.9.13	<i>RESOURCE FEATURES</i> .....	12
<b>2</b>	<b>SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN .....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1	REVIEW AND COMMENT.....	13
2.1.1	<i>Advertising: Quadra Island Discovery Islander, Nov. 24, 2006</i> .....	13
2.1.2	<i>Advertising: Campbell River Mirror, Nov. 29, 2006</i> .....	14
2.2	REFERRALS.....	15
2.3	COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED.....	15
2.4	REVISIONS MADE AS A RESULT OF COMMENTS RECEIVED.....	15
2.5	EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS.....	15
2.6	EXEMPTIONS.....	15
<b>3</b>	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1	APPENDIX I SCHEDULE B (CROWN) MAP.....	17
3.2	APPENDIX II PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE SIGN-UP AND COMMENT FORM.....	18

# **1 MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN**

## **1.1 PLAN AREA**

This plan covers the entire 800.0 ha area of Woodlot Licence W1969. The Licence was offered in 2005 as part of the Forest and Range Agreement #1 between the We Wai Kai First Nation (Cape Mudge Band) and the Province. The Woodlot Licence is located on Quadra Island bordering the south side of Kanish Bay. The main road access is Granite Bay Road. The area is primarily a part of the take back that was negotiated with the TFL Licence TimberWest. The area also has had harvesting and silviculture operations conducted since 1972 by the previous Licensees Crown Zellerbach and Crown Forest. All of the recent cutblocks are at least ten years old and have been declared free growing. The road system that is connected to the log dump in South Kanish is still in good repair except where metal and wood culverts have been removed on all the major streams.

## **1.2 GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES**

This Woodlot Licence 1969 Woodlot Plan #1 is consistent with the objectives established by government in land use plans. The broad objectives set by government are found in Section 9 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR). Additional land use objectives, as well as any other objectives and designations, which may apply to the woodlot licence area, are found in Section 10. In addition, the Campbell River Forest District (CRFD) has provided the Objectives Matrix that is used to determine relevant and current FRPA values and elements.

The VI LRUMP has enacted higher-level plans that specifically identify Quadra Island as Special Management Zone (SMZ) 19 with associated regimes and strategies for key primary resource values.

The District Manager (DM) of the CRFD has made known the scenic resources and the relevancy for planning on the woodlot landscape. This Woodlot Plan has taken the appropriate measures to accommodate the requirements of the visual quality objectives (VQO's) that have been established. The addition of reserves and scenic and recreational management areas that meet the specific geographical relief have enhanced the strategy developed to meet these visual objectives. Specific objectives for the scenic areas of partial retention have been addressed in the following sections on areas where harvesting will be avoided and modified and in the section on wildlife tree retention strategy.

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) has issued a notice to Woodlot Licences that provides the indicators for the winter survival of ungulate species and also for the survival of species at risk. Reserves have been established with consideration for the specific presence and vulnerability of the respective wildlife relevant to the Woodlot Licence area, the conclusion is that the current reserves and management objectives are sufficient in providing the habitat requirements in terms of amount of area and distribution of areas, and attributes of those areas. This includes any potential wildlife addressed in either notice or any regionally important wildlife.

The Woodlot Plan Schedule B (Crown) Map is located in Appendix I.

### **1.3 AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED**

Timber harvesting will be avoided in the designated areas of the woodlot as referred to on the Woodlot Licence 1969 Woodlot Plan #1 Map in Appendix I. In addition, Table 1 on page 6 in the Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy section provides a detailed table that identifies all of the dedicated reserves, the biodiversity function and the related resource values being protected. Reserves are implicitly off limits to timber harvesting except where identified in the Wildlife Tree Retention strategy. Reserve areas are set aside for the following objectives:

- Riparian reserves will have restricted harvesting except for the purposes stated in Section 39 (1) and Section 39(2) of the WLPPR. If additional streams requiring riparian reserves are discovered during operational planning, they will be protected with similar harvest constraints.
- Biodiversity reserves are designated on the map and have been created to protect resource features. The reserves have been established for wildlife tree patches that contain valuable wildlife trees consisting of old growth (>250 year) veterans (see Wildlife Strategy). In addition, areas of high visibility from Discovery Passage and Kanish Bay such as the shoreline of Bodega Point and other points and promontories have been protected with reserves.

### **1.4 AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED**

Timber harvesting will be modified in the designated areas of the woodlot as referred to on the Woodlot Licence W1969 Woodlot Plan #1 Map in Appendix I. There are three main designations where harvesting will be modified to provide extra protection to the following identified resource values:

#### **1.4.1 Riparian Management Zones (RMZ)**

Riparian management zones as defined in WLPPR s36-38 will have modified harvesting that will be prescribed on a site-specific basis determined by factors that will affect the protection of the stream, lake or wetland. Modifications to timber harvesting that will meet or exceed the regulations in WLPPR s39-46 in all classes of riparian management zones that will protect values include:

- a) assessing all streams for their fishery values and assigning a correct riparian classification to all streams, wetlands, lakes and other unclassified drainages or wetlands that will give the regulated management area width
- b) stream flow by controlling or rehabilitating debris inputs through proper engineering of road locations adjacent or through an RMA
- c) stream banks and channels that will be maintained by using a machine free zone of a minimum 5 meters from stream bank and greater if wet or soft
- d) stream ecosystem and channels by controlling siltation into streams through proper location of ditches and culverts and road runoff
- e) a minimum of 25% tree retention by basal area subject to windthrow hazard assessments and treatments to minimize risk
- f) valuable wildlife trees by identification and subsequent danger tree assessment and possible required 'no work zone' or 'no disturbance buffer'
- g) selection of tree species and sizes for retention that are representative of the profile that provide stand and soil stability
- h) retention will be based on both dispersed groups and individual trees where the specific values are best maintained
- i) water quality such as temperature and nutrient inflows by protecting the understory vegetation and the tree canopy
- j) temporary and permanent stream crossings will be located based on least risk to the stream and potential disturbance
- k) riparian ecosystem disturbance by performing treatments during seasonal opportunities of low rainfall

#### **1.4.2 Visual Constraints for Partial Retention (PR)**

The visual areas adjacent to the marine waterways are labelled Visual Quality Objective (VQO) on the W1969 map in Appendix I. The entire area will have a strategy for limiting the visual disturbance, based upon conducting harvesting operations or road developments on the following criteria:

- a) the use of natural topographical designs blended into the visual landscape for road access and harvest blocks
- b) where the stand is highly visible a retention silviculture system will be utilized that will be designed and implemented to mitigate visual disturbances and meet the definition of partial retention

#### **1.4.3 Granite Bay Regional Park**

The areas adjacent to the Granite Bay Regional Park, which includes a corridor, either side of the Kanish Bay Estates Road is labelled Visual/Recreational Management Area on the Woodlot Licence W1969 Woodlot Plan #1 Map in Appendix I.

- a) individual tree selection system will be the harvesting method in this area that will allow management of trees for disease, insect or other danger tree criteria

## **1.5 PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

The We Wai Kai First Nation has given priority to protecting and conserving the cultural heritage resources on the area of W1969. If during field reconnaissance or during operations if any objects or areas are discovered that have either historical or spiritual values to the We Wai Kai First Nation or any other First Nation, consultation and archaeological assessment will be conducted prior to disturbance.

The presence of large reserves well distributed on the woodlot area that are likely to contain both valuable plants for gathering and hunting opportunities has given a solid security of a cultural stewardship that will only improve as the forest matures over time. As a proactive measure, the following results and strategies are outlined below for known cultural heritage uses and values:

### **1.5.1 Western Red Cedar Trees**

Result: Maintain present and future availability of this tree that is used as a product to build ceremonial pieces such as clothing, carvings, totem poles and canoes.

Strategy: Western red cedar will be planted where acceptable on all harvested cutblocks thus ensuring a plentiful and well-distributed value. Additionally a portion of the red cedar component is selected for retention when found as an old growth veteran, mature or understory tree.

### **1.5.2 Traditionally Used Plants**

Result: First Nation's individuals will have continued free access to medicinal or ceremonial plants within the carrying capacity of the local ecosystem.

Strategy: If the Licensee or a First Nation's person identifies areas where rare and valuable plants are located, the area will be protected by a management strategy that mitigates the danger to the area.

### **1.5.3 Foreshore and Tidal Marine Resources**

Result: First Nation's individuals will have continued free access to the foreshore and intertidal zone for harvesting and collecting traditional shellfish and other marine resources relevant to the carrying capacity of the local ecosystem.

Strategy: If the Licensee or a First Nation's person identifies areas where marine resources are located, the area will be protected by a management strategy that mitigates the danger to the area.

### **1.5.4 Foreshore and Tidal Cultural Resources**

Result: Historic structures such as First Nation's farmed clam gardens, fish weirs or any other visible intertidal evidence of alteration will be protected from alteration or disturbance.

Strategy: If the Licensee or a First Nation's person identifies areas where foreshore or intertidal cultural resources are located or suspected, the area will be protected by a management strategy that mitigates the danger to the area through the implementation of reserves.

## **1.6 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY**

Wildlife tree patches (WTP) and individual wildlife trees (WT) are one of the most valuable components of the strategy for conserving and enhancing stand-level biodiversity on the woodlot. The management recommendations in the MOF website “Wildlife Tree Management at the Stand Level” will be followed on the woodlot with the consultation of the Ministry of Forests (MOF) and Ministry of Environment (MOE). Identifiable wildlife are managed through the establishment of large reserves, small WTPs and individual WTs within the operational area. Selection of these areas is based on stand structure, age, species composition and other valuable indicators for wildlife habitat. Varieties of ecosystems were included in the reserves representing all of the types present on the woodlot. The total area set aside in WTP reserves is 78.9 ha (Table 1), and in addition the riparian reserve areas have 26.0 ha contributing wildlife trees; this 104.9 ha represents 13.1%% of the total woodlot area. In addition the riparian management areas have 72.0 ha and the Visual/Recreation Management Area has 4.2 ha for a total of 76.2 ha or 9.5% of the total woodlot area. In these areas, identification and protection of valuable wildlife habitat will contribute to the overall retention strategy.



**Table 1 Wildlife Tree Retention Reserve Strategy**

Reserve Name	Forest Cover Attributes Species & SI	Biodiversity Function and Resource Values		Area (Ha)
Bodega Pt. Reserve	H(F) -31 PF(H) -15	Wildlife	Bird nesting and foraging, marine mammals	20.0
		WTP	Mature and Old growth Fd, Ss, Cw and Hw with cavity nesters, perches	
		Visual	Visible from Discovery Passage and Kanish Bay	
South Kanish Pt. Reserve	H -29 HF -17 HF -13	Wildlife	Bird nesting and foraging, marine mammals, bat foraging and roosting/nurseries	14.5
		WTP	Mature and Old growth Fd, Ss, Cw and Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	
		Visual	Visible from Kanish Bay	
Darkwater Mountain Reserve	H -24 PH -19 FH (C) -16 H (FP) -13	Riparian	Lakefront mammals and birds	16.5
		WTP	Mature & old growth Fd, Cw & Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	
		Wildlife	Cougar & deer winter range	
		Visual	Forested peaks visible from Kanish Bay & Discovery Passage	
Lake Assu Reserve	H(C) -24 H -24 CH -20 HC -17	Riparian	Lakefront & wetland mammals and bird nesting	14.1
		WTP	Mature & old growth Fd, Cw & Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	
		Wildlife	Cougar & deer winter range	
WTP #1	P -19 H -17	WTP	Mature & old growth Fd, Cw & Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	5.7
		Wildlife	Cougar & deer winter range	
		Visual	Forested peaks visible from Kanish Bay & Discovery Passage	
WTP 2	H -29	WTP	Mature & old growth Fd, Cw & Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	3.8
		Wildlife	Cougar & deer winter range	
WTP 3	H -17 HF -13	Wildlife	Mature & old growth Fd, Cw & Hw, cavity nesters, perches and bat habitat	4.3
		WTP	Cougar & deer winter range	
			<b>Total area</b>	78.9

### **1.6.1 INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES**

The woodlot area has Douglas fir (Fd), western hemlock (Hw), western redcedar (Cw) and red alder (Dr) as the most common tree species. Tree species that are less common are Sitka spruce (Ss), lodgepole pine (Pl) and white pine (Pw). The disturbance history on the woodlot area is variable, with extensive logging of the old growth stands starting in the early 1900's and continuing to the 1960's. Wildfires have occurred following the harvesting, burning the slash and some of the few remnant stands remaining after harvesting. This latter area today has more numerous groups and individual old growth trees remaining as both dead and live trees. These areas provide many large diameter veteran Douglas-fir and Western redcedar trees that are ideal for large nesting birds or potential bear or small mammal dens.

These high value wildlife trees are the primary targets for selection and protection from harvesting and road building. The old growth trees are frequently class 2 wildlife trees with broken tops and evidence of fungal fruiting bodies indicating the presence of heart rot, a valuable wildlife tree characteristic. These trees have habitat value for primary cavity-excavating woodpeckers and the numerous species of secondary cavity bird and mammal users. The thick sloughing bark on the Douglas fir trees and the burned trunks of redcedar trees are ideal for bats, myotis and some bird species that can be utilized for nurseries, roosting and nesting. The large snags in the advanced tree classes can continue to provide habitat for many species and are also utilized by amphibians such as newts, salamanders and frogs.

In the extensive stands of mature second growth present on the woodlot high value wildlife trees are ones with current wildlife presence or other indicators suggesting decay or structural potential for future use. Many stands have a mixed component of conifer and alder that allow targeting the two types for retention. The conifers provide the longer term supply of wildlife trees and the alder are excellent for immediate use if they are dead or declining.

Individual wildlife trees will be assessed using the Wildlife /Danger Tree Assessor's Workbook for their wildlife characteristics and rated habitat value and also the danger category based on the activity planned in the vicinity of the trees. Prior to deciding on the layout and prescription, a Windthrow Assessment will also be conducted to determine the future stability of the trees after the treatment is conducted. Past experience has shown that the ability to leave individual or group retention is site and stand specific.

Specific individual wildlife trees and trees within group retention areas or wildlife tree patches (WTP) may be removed if they are assessed and determined to be a safety hazard. In this determination, the assessment will include the specific activity or level of disturbance that is expected to be performed within the exposure range of the suspect tree. Alternatives to removal of the wildlife tree will be given priority such as establishment of a 'no work zone' or altering the disturbance level by modifying the treatment prescribed. Where tree removal is necessary, the economic opportunity for salvage will be allowed after assessments for potential ground or other site disturbance factors are considered.

In addition to safety concerns, individual wildlife trees and/or individual trees within retention areas or wildlife tree patches (WTP) may be removed if they are infested with insects that threaten the health of adjacent trees or stands. This is presently not seen as a likely scenario but is included as a precautionary tool if in the future global warming or other unusual events precipitate insect infestations.

The individual wildlife tree management strategy is predicated on retaining a high number of trees that have existing wildlife use and valuable characteristics. There will be many individual trees that are composed of a variety of species, age and form. Within this wildlife tree population there will be an increasing value for wildlife over time as the majority of the high value trees are Douglas fir and redcedar that are long-lived species and will remain structurally strong for long periods even after death. When one individual tree is lost it will not materially affect the potential wildlife trees available for the wildlife tree users. In fact, even the trees that may fall will continue to provide wildlife habitat and biodiversity values as large woody debris.

If a very specific function is performed by an individual tree (e.g. osprey nest) then recruitment of another tree may include modification to enhance the usability (e.g. topping) for the wildlife user.

### **1.6.2 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS**

The list of reserves presented in this Plan in Table 1 gives the reserve name, biodiversity function and resource values associated with each protected area. The total area already in WTP reserves is currently at 78.9 ha, the riparian reserves are 26.0 ha and when combined with the future wildlife tree patches and potential reserves prescribed when operational planning is conducted will supply a significant area of the woodlot for biodiversity values. These riparian reserves contain the two main high value fishery systems and associated riparian areas that provide preservation for fish, birds, mammals and amphibious users of this ecosystem.

Wildlife trees within reserves, group retention areas or wildlife tree patches (WTP) may be removed if they are assessed and determined to be a safety hazard. In this determination, the assessment will include the specific activity or level of disturbance that is expected to be performed within the exposure range of the suspect tree. Alternatives to removal of the wildlife tree will be given priority such as establishment of a 'no work zone' or altering the disturbance level by modifying the treatment prescribed. Where tree removal is necessary, the economic opportunity for salvage will be allowed after assessments for potential ground or other site disturbance factors are considered.

Wildlife trees within reserves, retention areas or wildlife tree patches (WTP) may be removed if they are infested with insects that threaten the health of adjacent trees or stands. This is presently not seen as a likely scenario but is included as a precautionary tool if in the future global warming or other unusual events precipitate insect infestations.

The wildlife tree area management strategy is predicated on retaining a high number of trees that have existing wildlife use and valuable characteristics. There will be many individual trees that are composed of a variety of species, age and form. Within this wildlife tree population there will be an increasing value for wildlife over time as the majority of the high value trees are Douglas fir and redcedar that are long-lived species and will remain structurally strong for long periods even after death. Therefore, when one individual tree is lost it will not materially affect the potential available for the wildlife tree users. In fact, even the trees that may fall will continue to provide wildlife habitat and biodiversity values as large woody debris.

If significant amounts of wildlife trees are lost due to windthrow or other catastrophic event in a wildlife tree area then the replacement with another suitable area in size, value and species composition will be assessed. When the area loses a significant character of the function supplied by the wildlife tree area then salvage of the area will be allowed considering other environmental constraints. If a very specific function is performed by an individual tree (e.g. osprey nest) then recruitment of another tree may include modification to enhance the usability (e.g. topping) for the wildlife user.

## **1.7 MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS**

Invasive plants are of increasing concern on Vancouver Island and the surrounding area as certain non-native species escape gardens and become established in the natural environment. These plants can adversely affect the local ecology by out-competing the native flora and forming dense monospecific stands. Often, invasive plants prove difficult to eradicate and it can take decades to fully rehabilitate an infested area, which is why trying to control the problem before it becomes fully established is critical. Invasive species detection will be part of the regular operations on the entire woodlot area and an eradication program will be developed and implemented in a timely manner. When areas

have been treated for eradication of an invasive species the disturbed area will be immediately reseeded and monitored for successful eradication. All equipment used in the eradication treatment will be thoroughly cleaned prior to removal as well any equipment arriving from a known contaminated site before use on the woodlot.

Currently the crown portion of Woodlot Licence 1969 does not have any identified incidence of invasive species.

Invasive grasses are one of the biggest threats to many species at risk on Southern Vancouver Island due to the threatened Garry Oak Ecosystem and similar habitats. On Quadra Island, grasslands and sparse woodlands are much less abundant yet are just as susceptible to the introduction of non-native grasses. Current regulations stipulate that if natural groundcovers have the ability to re-colonize the exposed soil quickly, the use of grass seed is deemed unnecessary. On Woodlot Licence 1969, this practice of allowing nature to take its course will be implemented in areas that seem appropriate, and in areas that require seed, only grass from local, native stock will be used.

## **1.8 MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS**

- Not applicable, an application for exemption is requested from the District Manager.

## **1.9 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

### **1.9.1 STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS**

**Accept default:** The Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection (Appendix III), as found in the MoF Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are adopted for specified areas (Section 12 WLPPR).

### **1.9.2 SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.24 (1, 2 & 3)

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

### **1.9.3 PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.25

- the maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
  - ❖ Cutblocks  $\geq 5$  ha – 7% of cutblock area
  - ❖ Cutblocks  $< 5$  ha – 10% of cutblock area
  - ❖ Total Woodlot Area – 7% of Woodlot Licence area

### **1.9.4 USE OF SEED**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.32

- Adoption of Chief Forester’s Standards for Seed Use

#### **1.9.5 STOCKING STANDARDS**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.35(1)

- Adoption of the stocking standards described in the MoF publication “Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards”, as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each Cutting Permit. See [http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking\\_stds.htm](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm)

#### **1.9.6 WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS**

**Accept default:** as specified in Section 36(4) of the WLPPR

#### **1.9.7 WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS**

**Accept default:** as specified in Section 37(3) of the WLPPR.

#### **1.9.8 WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS**

**Accept default:** as specified in Section 38(2) of the WLPPR.

#### **1.9.9 RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.39

- Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in Section 39(1) and Section 39(2) of the WLPPR.
- Restrictions on constructing a road in a riparian reserve zone are as described in Section 39(2.1).

#### **1.9.10 RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.40

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in Section 40(1) of the WLPPR.
- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in Section 40.

#### **1.9.11 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.52 (1)

The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:

- The proportion specified for the area in a land use objective, or
- The proportion specified in the WLP, or
- 8%

### **1.9.12 COARSE WOODY DEBRIS**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.54 (1)

Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha  $\geq 5$  m in length and  $\geq 30$  cm in diameter at one end.

### **1.9.13 RESOURCE FEATURES**

**Accept default:** WLPPR s.56 (1)

- Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

## 2 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

### 2.1 REVIEW AND COMMENT

#### 2.1.1 Advertising: Quadra Island Discovery Islander, Nov. 24, 2006

#### **Public Viewing of the Management & Woodlot Licence Plans for W1969 & W1970**

The 10-year Plans for Woodlot Licence W1969 & W1970 will be available for public viewing and comments at the Quadra Community Centre, Room #1, on November 28, 2006 from 4:00 to 8:00 PM. The Plans are now available for review and comments for a period of 30 days, starting with the publication of this notice.

Written comments must be received no later than December 24, 2006. Copies of the plans with maps will be located at the Campbell River District Office of the Ministry of Forests (370 South Dogwood Street) and at the Cape Mudge Band Office 285-3316 and Benner Forestry Ltd. 285-2804. Please call for viewing.

Electronic copies of the Plans are available at [www.northislandwoodlot.com](http://www.northislandwoodlot.com) (Woodlot Plans). Send written comments to Jerry Benner RPF, Benner Forestry Ltd. PO Box 427, Heniot Bay, V0P 1H0. Recent legislation has changed the planning requirements for the holders of a Woodlot Licence. The Woodlot Plan requires all sensitive and highly valued areas of the woodlot to be identified and either placed in reserves or management areas that will have modified harvesting. The Crown forest land is located for W1969 at Kanish Bay, and for W1970 at Conville Bay, Surge Narrows and Yeatman Bay.



**2.1.2 Advertising: Campbell River Mirror, Nov. 29, 2006**

## **2.2 Referrals**

Complete copy of Draft Woodlot Licence Plan available at the Cape Mudge Band office and at the Benner Forestry Ltd. Office.

Complete copy of Draft Woodlot Licence Plan available online at [www.northislandwoodlot.com](http://www.northislandwoodlot.com)

Complete copy of Draft Woodlot Licence Plan delivered to the following:

- Hamatla Treaty Society
- Campbell River First Nation
- Homalco First Nation
- MOFR - Campbell River

Letter of notification of Draft Woodlot Licence Plan and offer of complete copy:

- Klahoose First Nation

## **2.3 Copy of Written Comments Received**

## **2.4 Revisions Made as a Result of Comments Received**

The Draft Woodlot Licence Plan was amended after receiving comments from:

Consultation will continue as described in the Management Plan with all First Nations and affected and interested groups or individuals.

## **2.5 Efforts Made to Meet With First Nations**

## **2.6 EXEMPTIONS**

An exemption for measures to mitigate effect of removing natural range barriers is applied for in this Woodlot Licence Plan due to the inapplicability.

### **3 APPENDICES**

Appendix I Schedule B (Crown) Map

Appendix II Public Open House Sign-Up And Comment Form

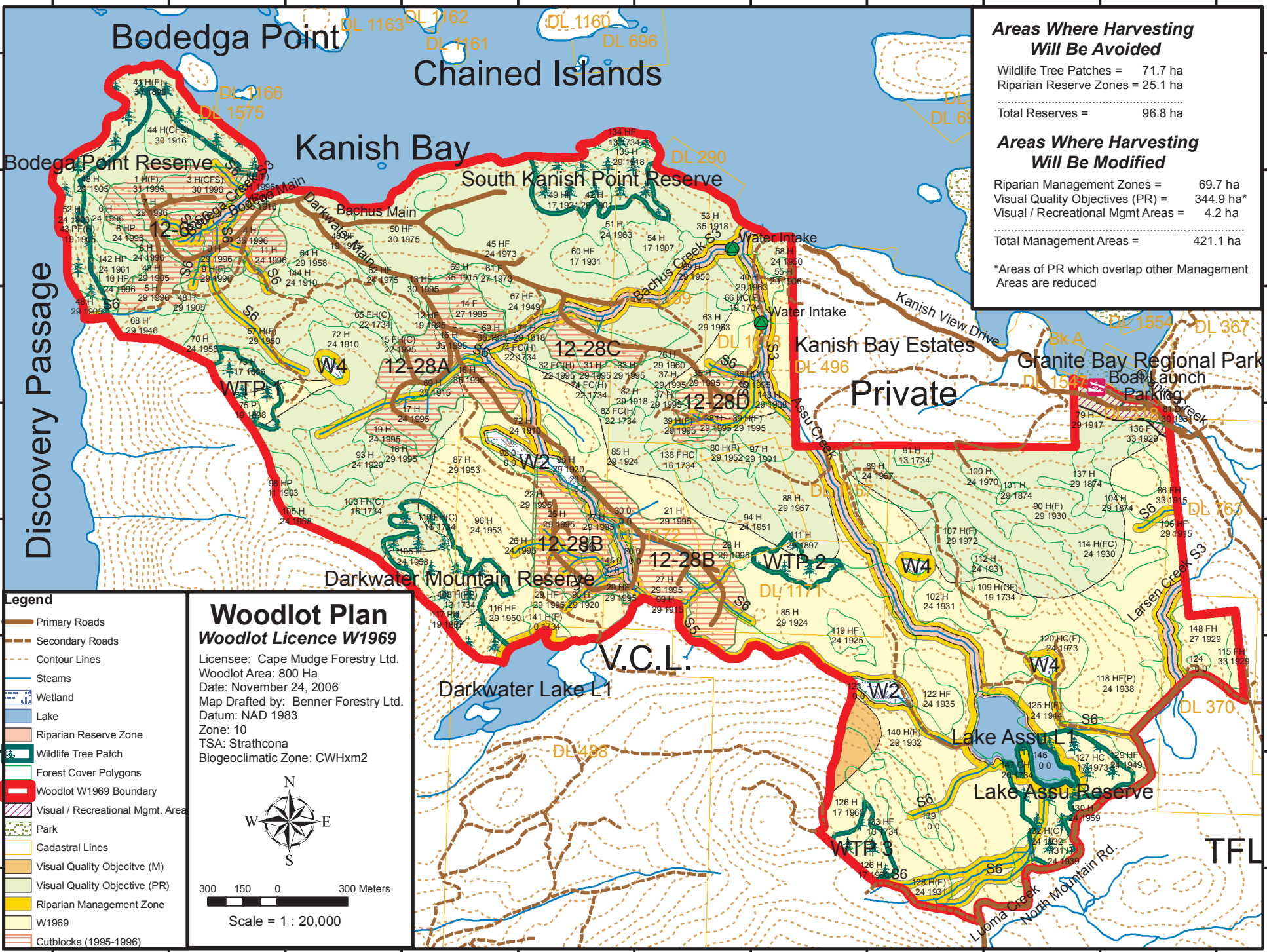
### **3.1 Appendix I Schedule B (Crown) Map**

### **3.2 Appendix II Public Open House Sign-Up And Comment Form**

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**Areas Where Harvesting Will Be Avoided**

Wildlife Tree Patches = 71.7 ha  
Riparian Reserve Zones = 25.1 ha  
-----  
Total Reserves = 96.8 ha

**Areas Where Harvesting Will Be Modified**

Riparian Management Zones = 69.7 ha  
Visual Quality Objectives (PR) = 344.9 ha\*  
Visual / Recreational Mgmt Areas = 4.2 ha  
-----  
Total Management Areas = 421.1 ha

\*Areas of PR which overlap other Management Areas are reduced

- Legend**
- Primary Roads
  - Secondary Roads
  - Contour Lines
  - Steams
  - Wetland
  - Lake
  - Riparian Reserve Zone
  - Wildlife Tree Patch
  - Forest Cover Polygons
  - Woodlot W1969 Boundary
  - Visual / Recreational Mgmt. Area
  - Park
  - Cadastral Lines
  - Visual Quality Objective (M)
  - Visual Quality Objective (PR)
  - Riparian Management Zone
  - W1969
  - Cutblocks (1995-1996)

**Woodlot Plan**  
**Woodlot Licence W1969**

Licensee: Cape Mudge Forestry Ltd.  
Woodlot Area: 800 Ha  
Date: November 24, 2006  
Map Drafted by: Benner Forestry Ltd.  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Zone: 10  
TSA: Strathcona  
Biogeoclimatic Zone: CWHxm2

N  
W E S

300 150 0 300 Meters

Scale = 1 : 20,000

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